



## Trends in the Prevalence of Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury

### National YRBS: 1991—2015

The national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) monitors priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. The national YRBS is conducted every two years during the spring semester and provides data representative of 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in public and private schools throughout the United States.

Percentages													Change from 1991–2015 <sup>1</sup>	Change from 2013–2015 <sup>2</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015		
Never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet (among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months before the survey)														
96.2	92.8	92.8	88.4	85.3	84.7	85.9	83.4	85.1	84.7	87.5	87.9	81.4	Decreased 1991—2015 Decreased 1991—2001 No change 2001—2015	Decreased
Never or rarely wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)														
25.9	19.1	21.7	19.3	16.4	14.1	18.2	10.2	11.1	9.7	7.7	7.6	6.1	Decreased 1991—2015	No change
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)														
39.9	35.3	38.8	36.6	33.1	30.7	30.2	28.5	29.1	28.3	24.1	21.9	20.0	Decreased 1991—2015 Decreased 1991—2009 Decreased 2009—2015	No change

<sup>1</sup> Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ . Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).

<sup>2</sup> Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

Where can I get more information? Visit [www.cdc.gov/yrbss](http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss) or call 800–CDC–INFO (800–232–4636).